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recounted by Garner, Dunning and others. The purpose of the book, aside from the facts described, is to show that the enfranchisement of the black men at the South was not a mistake on the part of Congress, that the reconstructed state governments were neither a failure nor a disappointment, and that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was neither premature nor unwise. That this is an uphill task the author asserts when he condemns all of the writing of "the last quarter of a century about Reconstruction" as opposed to these dicta, and brands the authors of these writings for making it their "primary purpose" "to prevent the publication of those things that were commendable and meritorious" in this work of reconstruction by Congress. Nevertheless the book deserves to be read for its directness and fearlessness and as another instance of the literary capacity of a people who have already given us the writings of Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, Paul Dunbar and W. E. B. DuBois.

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UPDYKE, FRANK A. *The Diplomacy of the War of 1812.* Pp. vii, 494. Price, \$2.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1915.

This volume, consisting of the Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History, 1914, gives a complete account of the diplomatic controversies with Great Britain preceding the War of 1812 and of the negotiation of the treaty of peace at Ghent in 1814. The similarity of some of the difficulties existing at present between the United States and European nations to the difficulties existing previous to the War of 1812 lend a timely interest to Professor Updyke's work. The book is well written; constant references to source material are given; there is a carefully prepared index.

It is unfortunate that some errors have been made in the chapter on neutral trade, especially with regard to the treatment by the British government of cargoes of foodstuffs shipped from the United States to France. Professor Updyke's statement on page 67 leads one to think that after August 18, 1794, such cargoes were seized indiscriminately without any provision for compensation. As a matter of fact, such seizures were for the time being discontinued. Furthermore the Jay treaty contained an article, which the author fails to mention, that in case foodstuffs were at any time to be seized as contraband, they were to be paid for. The statement on page 71 that the twelfth article of the Jay treaty prohibited American vessels from carrying certain articles produced in the British West Indies to any part of the world except to the United States also contains an error. American vessels were prohibited from carrying these articles (cotton, sugar, etc.) to other parts of the world, not only if they were produced in the British West Indies but also if they were produced in the United States. Jay, of course, did not know that the South was beginning to export cotton. Nevertheless it was this prohibition that made the twelfth article of the treaty absolutely unacceptable.

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